ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 31. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1856. WHOLE NO. 332.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room**, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

A Dream of Heaven.

I dreamed the world had passed away,
With all its toil and care;
That I had gained a happier clime,
Where all was bright and fair—

A land where happy spirits dwelt;
And, O, 'twas purest bliss,
To find the loved ones in that world
That I had lost in this.

Glad was the welcome that they gave,
And I knew not the pain
Of fearing that the time would come
When we should part again.

But, as a bird from wintry climes,
I folded soon my wings,
Content to rove no more, for there
I found eternal spring.

Bright star like flowers forever bloomed
By ever flowing streams,
Whose waters flashed most gloriously
In heaven's unsetting beams.

And music—O the melody
Of that seraphic strain,
Which struck my ear when woke the hymn
Of heaven's bright harper train!

A crown was on my brow, but when
Uprose that song so sweet,
Like those who sung I gladly threw
That crown before His feet.

But 'mid the raptures of that song
I woke; but O what pain!
My high delights were visions all—
I was on earth again.

Then while I live, may I, O God,
Thy willing servant be—
Strive here to do thy will, and make
My dream REALITY!

What we all Do.

An amusing and even instructing hour may be spent, if one will but search out from the confused figures of the census, the number of persons following various occupations in the United States. Thus we rejoice, as a nation, in having two thousand persons who pronounce themselves artists, though there are probably not a score who will live in men's memories, and certainly not one who appears likely to dethrone Raphael. Of authors we have, according to the census, only eighty two; that is, but eighty two are willing to confess to "genius and a garret," though, if publisher's advertisements are to be credited, every new month gives birth to a new literary star, and one more brilliant than any that ever went before. To pass to bank officers and brokers is a natural transition, and of the former we are favored with 1400; of the latter with six thousand, exemplifyng the old adages, that "it never rains but it pours," and that "blessings never come singly." Luckily, there are a hundred thousand honest, stout-hearted blacksmiths, as a make-weight against this Egyptian plague of flies in the shape of brokers and bankers. Moreover, there are six thousand barbers to "shave" the six thousand brokers, and thus revenge the community, which is so essentially "shaved" by the latter.

We have two millions and a half of farmers, seventy thousand marines; one hundred thousand merchants; sixty four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters. We have fourteen thousand bakers to make our bread; twenty four thousand lawyers to set us by the ears; forty thousand doctors to "kill or cure," and fifteen hundred editors to keep this motley mass in order, by the potent power of public opinion, controlled and manufactured through the press. We have eleven thousand hatters; ten thousand tobacconists, and thirty one thousand weavers. Against thirty one thousand teachers we can set off fifty thousand tailors, so that we care nearly twice as much for adorning the body that we do for decking out the mind. Only twenty two thousand people have been willing to set themselves down as servants, though most of us serve others in some capacity or other. From the boot-black, who polishes our shoes, to the book-seller, who brightens the public intellect. Nobody, according to the census, follows the trade of a politician, though there are enough, heaven knows, in this city alone, to have condemned a dozen Sodoms and Gomorrahs. The census fails to record, likewise, the existence of any patriots among us, though we have long thought that patriotism was especially a profession, a profession and nothing else.

The forty thousand physicians support five hundred undertakers, which gives the important statistical fact, that it takes eighty doctors to keep one undertaker in brief business. We have fifteen hundred wagon makers; three thousand watchmakers; seventy eight vinegar makers, including, we suppose, all the cross wives, crusty bachelors, and verjuice old maids; thirty thousand wheel rights, and thirty three showmen. We have four thousand cutlers; twenty three thousand sadlers; and five thousand railroad men. We have one hundred and fifty four opticians and ten occulists, but nearly four thousand confectioners, proving that we care infinitely more for eating than for eye-sight. This reminds us that there are five thousand brewers, and seven hundred wine dealers, but the census, strange to say, is silent as to the number who drink the beer and "quaff the rosy." In all, we have about five millions and a half, above the age of fifteen years, who are busily employed at some trade, profession, or other occupation, by which to earn a livelihood. It is plain that we are not a nation of sluggards. We nearly all do something. Nay, to be an idle drone is happily no recommendation, in America, as it is in the monarchical and aristocratic countries of Europe.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A toper, wishing to go to a masked ball, consulted an acquaintance as to what character he should disguise himself in. "Go sober," replied his friend, "and your most intimate friend will not know you."

DEATH OF JUDGE BERRIEN.—Our telegraphic column records the death of John McPherson Berrien, a survivor of the first school of distinguished statesmen in our sister State of Georgia, and a citizen no less esteemed and exemplary for the nobler, but too oft neglected qualities of heart, than for abilities and station. After assiduously courting and winning the highest local honors of the laborious and exacting profession of the law, and devoting his ripening talents to public service in various ways, Mr. Berrien was elected to the United States Senate, and presided over its Judiciary Committee in the term of 1827-9. On the first installation of Andrew Jackson, in March, 1829, Mr. Berrien was selected and confirmed as Attorney General, to succeed William Wirt; and it is a striking illustration and confirmation, both of professional and personal merit and worth, that this selection—notwithstanding the embittered animosities of parties, and the exacting examinations consequently given to all the cabinet officers—was received with general and hearty approval.

The deceased served his State ably, nobly, and with honorable acceptance, in sundry trusts of worth and grave responsibility, and in all exhibited the higher and better qualities which a Southern constituency appreciate and honor, when found in such rare conjunction with superior talents. He had borne long and faithfully in a varied career, the honors which the unreservad confidence of his countrymen could bestow, and his death has canonized another bright exemplar worthy of being held in reverence by those who would serve their country.—*Charleston Courier.*

ANOTHER GONE.—Mr. John Duncan, a revolutionary soldier, died in Jackson county, Ga., on the 7th ult. He was born in Randolph county, N. C, on the 17th of April, 1764. He has been a resident of Jackson county for 60 years, and was universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.—He was an active participant in the stirring scenes of the war of independence, and was present at the battle of King's Mountain.

NEGRO AMBASSADOR AT LONDON.—One of the latest curiosties come to London is the apparition of the sable envoy and plenipotentiary of his sooty Majesty of all the Haytis, Baron Pompey. He has been officially received by Lord Clarendon, and it is slily reported that his Lordship kept a smelling bottle to his dainty nose during the whole of the interview. What will be the effect of this "dark cloud" at the first drawing room remains to be seen. In England they are quite used to the tawny color of the East Indian, but an ebony nigger will be a novelty, bedizened in golden lace, and imitating, with the accuracy of one of the monkey tribe, diplomatic airs and graces. One of the latest freaks of his dusky nobility is a visit he paid this week to Mr. Buchanan, but that distinguished gentleman happened to be out.

MR. STEPHENS OF GEORGIA.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch describes Mr. Stephens as follows:

Mr. Stephens has, perhaps, more than once, been described in print; but I am tempted to sketch his portrait, for he is a peculiar man. He may be of any age, from thirty to sixty; but I presume he is not forty. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high; of an unhealthy sallowness, having a small head, very slender form, and hardly weighing a hundred pounds, narrow, thin, soft hand, clear, shriekish voice, and vehement and emphatic manner of speech. He sees through subjects quickly, and observes at a glance the nicest distinctions. When he speaks, he always commands the closest attentoin of the House, and his suggestions are very apt to prevail.—When animated in speaking, his whole frame seems to be involved in high nervous excitement, and his little right hand is sure to make its rap upon the desk before him, until the hall echoes to the sound. He is seldom or never at fault in his logic, and brooks opposition with an ill grace; yet I think he always loves justice, and is well disposed to mercy. Phrenology would not indicate him as a man of intellectual note; but phrenology is at fault in this. His mind is of a high order and of great power, as well as clearness. His influence is most freely recognized where he is best known. I presume that higher honors await him than he has yet experienced, and I think that he knows and appreciates this fact. He is a Southern man, of the extremest kind, and is so regarded by the North; but, peace once restored, no man in the House is better adapted to secure to himself the kindly good will of members from all sections of the Union.

HORRID AFFAIR IN MAYSVILLE.—We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving Day, a couple of young men of Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the "highest respectability," were on a drunken spree at the "Parker House," in that place, and protracting their frolic until a very late hour, after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to arouse the bar-keeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and succeeding in finding a negro man, one of the waiters, asleep, they concluded to *set fire to him in order to awaken him!*

With this view, they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks.

"What plan," said an actor to another, "shall I adopt to fill the house at my benefit?" "Invite your creditors," was the surly reply.

A knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

Railroads in Texas.

The Governor of Texas, in his Message to the Legislature, develops a magnificent scheme of internal improvements, based on the public domain and a moderate internal improvement tax, to run through a period of expenditure of fifteen years. He estimates the unappropriated public domain of the State at one hundred millions of acres, of which fifty millions are saleable at seventy five cents per acre, producing $37,500,000, or, less the expenditure of surveyor, about $31,500,000, to be realized by gradual sales, and supported by an internal improvement tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, which would commence with a revenue of $268,000 per annum. This he computes would pay an interest of six per cent. on four and one-quarter millions of dollars. The same tax, allowing the increase in the value of taxable property to be one fourth less each year than it has been since the year 1846, would produce in 1860 the sum of $377,000; which would pay an interest of six per cent. on six and a quarter millions of dollars. At the close of 1860 the revenue from the sale of lands would begin to accure and increase annually thereafter. The Governor's estimate is, that at the end of fifteen years the State would be the owner of all the works erected, at a cost of twenty five or thirty millions of dollars, and yet enjoy an annual income from them of $750,000, and that merely by a prudent use of the public domain and the annual tax mentioned. His plan contemplates sixteen hundred miles of railroad, at $16,000 per mile, or a total expenditure of of twenty five millions six hundred thousand dollars, which would leave of his estimated land fund six millions and upwards to be used in the improvement of rivers and harbors, and cutting canals, &c.

The Governor's plan looks magnificent upon paper, but to consummate it without a future embarrassment to this young State is quite another matter. The great difficulty upon this, as upon all questions which deeply involve the public weal, is that under undue excitement States, like individuals, attempt too much at once. Texas has now vast landed wealth and other resources, which, if properly managed and husbanded, will make her one of the most prosperous States in the Union. But let her beware least by hasty and imprudent action she reaps the bitter experience of some of her older sisters.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

FIGHTING INDIANS WITH BLOOD HOUNDS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives an account of a fight between Sam Jones, a notorious desperado of Texas, and fifteen of the Lipan Indians. He was in his cornfield when they made their appearance, but managed to escape, with an old German, into his cabin.

The Indians soon surrounded the house with hideous yells. The old man had but little ammunition, and was, of course conscious that every shot shou'd tel'. When the Indians would attempt to break in the slight door he would shoot, and while he was loading the German would keep them at bay, by pointing an unloaded gun at them through the crevices. They managed this way till the outside of the house was bristling with arrows, aimed at them between the logs, and the old man's powder had given out. At this moment the Indians retreated a short distance to hold a council. The besieged availed themselves of the chance to get the assistance of a dozen bloodhounds that were confined in an out-building. Under cover of the two unloaded guns Mrs. Jones liberated the dogs. Here was a reinforcement the red scamps had not calculated upon, and in the twinkling of an eye, five of the Indians were *hors du combat.* The balance came to the rescue, and soon shot all the remainder of their arrows into the dogs, and beat a retreat, bearing their wounded, beating off the dogs with their bows, their buckskins in tatters, and blood streaming from every one of them. After the fight the field exhibited one dead Indian, three dead dogs, sundry pieces of buckskin, mingled with clotted masses of Indian flesh, hundreds of arrows and pieces of bows.

Samuel J. Proper, who hailed from New York took up his residence at Chicago last summer. He joined one of the most wealthy and fashionable churches in the city, produced forged letters of introduction from banking houses in the East, represented himself to be worth a million of dollars, swindled various citizens of Chicago out of about $30,000 in the aggregate, and a few days since quietly departed for regions unknown.

A WITTY METHOD OF MAKING A SPEAKER.—Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama, is a jolly wag, as good natured as he is honest and sensible. The other day, after several votes for Speaker had been taken, without effect, Houston crossed the Representative Hall to the seat of the member from the Utica district, when the following dialogue ensued:

Mr. Houston—Matteson, don't you know how to make a Speaker?

Mr. Matteson—No! do you?

Mr. Houston—Well, I can tell you.

Mr. Matteson—For Heaven's sake do, then, Houston.

Mr. Houston—Why, let the Banks suspend! [An explesion occurred just here.]

A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BIBLE.—Among the many costly and really beautiful works of art offered for sale (says the Philadelphia Ledger,) there is nothing in the book line that approaches in richness the $500 Bible exposed in Peterson's window 102 Chesnut street. The paper, printing, binding, and in fact, the whole finish of the book, it is believed, exceeds that of any other in the world. The ornaments are solid gold, and very heavy. This book is worth some little trouble to see.

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship.

Democratic State Committee.

In pursuance of previous notice, given by the Chairman, Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina met in this City on the 8th of January, 1856—present, Messrs. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland; William T. Dortch, of Wayne; W. J. Houston, of Duplin; and W. W. Holden, of Wake. A letter from David Coleman, Esq., of Yancey, a member of the Committee, was read, expressing his regret that he could not be present, but assuring the Committee of his sincere desire for the success of the cause and of his cordial co-operation in such measures as they might suggest.

After due consultation, *Wednesday the 16th day of April*, 1856, and the City of Raleigh, were suggested as the time and place for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The following preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted:

Having performed the duty devolved upon us, of suggesting a time and place for the assembling of the next Democratic State Convention, and not deeming it within our province as a Committee to proceed further in State affairs, we seize the occasion, as alike opportune and suitable, to express the gratification with which we, in common with a large majority of the people of North Carolina, have read the late annual message of the President of the United States:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we repose the fullest and most enthusiastic confidence in Franklin Pierce, the President of the United States; that we offer him our hearty thanks for the sound, just, patriotic and Constitutional views contained in his message in relation to the theory of the federal government and the rights of the slaveholding States; and that our hopes for the perpetuation of the Union, according to the Constitution, have been greatly strengthened by the general course of his administration, and by the tone and sentiments of his message on the absorbing subjects referred to.

The Committee then adjourned.

Raleigh Standard.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.—The Tampa Peninsular of the 29th ult., comes to us filled with reports of public meetings and exciting appeals, of a most warlike tone. It is evident that our friends of Southern Florida, after the inhuman massacre we have already recorded, will be satisfied with nothing short of the removal or extermination of the savages who, in violation of all faith, have committed repeated acts of barbority, and by whom the peace and security of the inhabitants are constantly threatened. Volunteer companies were rapidly forming, in accordance with resolutions adopted at public meetings, to march immediately into the Indian country.

☞ The Sumpter Watchman says that great damage was done the trees and gardens of that place by a sleet storm on Friday night last. All thro' the night persons were awakened by strange and unaccountable noises.—Heavy falls and rattling and humming sounds, which could not be exactly located through the dripping of the eaves and whistling of the winds, were heard ever and anon, giving rise to a variety of surmises. Imaginative and excitable individuals, doubtless, thought of ghosts and murders; while the matter-of-fact attributed the unaccustomed sounds to rats in the garret, or thieves in the smoke-house.

The morning light, struggliug in dimly through a cloud of pelting sleet, disclosed to every one the cause of the night's disquietude. Nature stood arrayed in the frigid livery of Winter.—Bright stallactites, like jewelled pendants, hung glittering from every roof and spray. Tall trees, like steel-clad warriors, waved their burnished arms in the wind—but helplessly and droopingly; for the brittle boughs were unable well to bear the superincumbent weight. Snap, snap, snap, then a crash and fall. No wonder that the sounds seemed strange to the half-awakened sleeper, indistinctly hearing them.

Many of the largest trees were torn up by the roots, and borne to the earth by the simple weight of their icy fetters; others were snapped off like reeds; while a host of noble old veterans, who have weathered many a storm, stand shorn of all their glory, with scarcely a bough or a leaf remaining.

We understand that a similar scene occurred in Duplin, many of the trees having been literally mown down.

Wilmington Herald.

MAIL-COACHES FROM ST. LOUIS TO SAN FRANCISCO.—Our Western mail-routes are already extensive—one being from Missouri to Santa Fe, another from Missouri to Salt Lake city, and a third from California to Salt Lake; but Mr. Weller has already given notice in the Senate of his purpose to introduce a bill making a still longer one from St. Louis to San Francisco. His bill is to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States mails in four-horse coaches, tri-weekly. Something will probably be done this season toward establishing an overland mail-route through to the Pacific.

A fire occurred in Middleton, Conn., on the 6th instant, which destroyed property to the amount of $100,000.

Two million acres of land will be brought into market in Kansas Territory on the first of next June.

The total number of deaths in Philadelphia last year was 10,686; Baltimore 5475; Boston 4075.

A party or society in Brooklyn, N. York, styling itself the "American Union Legion," (another name for Know Nothingism,) has nominated John M. Botts, of Virginia, for President! The "American Union Legion" is for dispensing with the 12th article of the Philadelphia platform and in favor of substituting something else in its place.

The Cherokee Baptist College, at Cassville, Ga., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 4th instant. Loss $14,000.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 17, 1856.

☞ MR. CYRUS C. WEATHERS, of Dallas, Gaston county, is our authorized Agent for Dallas and the adjoining counties.

☞ No Speaker yet.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The reader will learn on reference to an article in another column, that the 16th day of April next has been selected as the time, and the city of Raleigh as the place, of meeting of the State Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor. It is important that every county be represented. Let the Democracy in each county hold meetings at an early day, and appoint delegates, and in every way perfect their organization for the great battle before us. The Know Nothing party in the State, though badly whipped, will make tremendous efforts to deceive and humbug the people. Let the tried and true men of the State, whatever may have hitherto been their party designation, buckle on their armor and strike a decisive blow against that insidious foe to civil and religious liberty—Know Nothingism.

SNOW.—On Friday night last snow fell at this place to the depth of seven or eight inches. The young folks, and some of the old ones, too, have had a merry time of it.—Sleighing and snow balling have been the order of the day. As winter comes but once a year, and doesn't last more than six months at that, "let her rip!" The weather is cold, and the snow does not seem in a hurry to depart. Wish it would, though.

GEN. BYNUM.—The Wilmington Herald of the 7th instant says:

"We are pleased to see permanently located in our midst, John Gray Bynum, Esq., late of Rutherford county, a distinguished gentleman of Western Carolina. We trust that Gen. Bynum will find his residence here alike pleasant and profitable."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The National Democratic Committee have selected the first Monday in June next as the day for holding the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.

☞ We learn from the Raleigh Register that Mr. Singletary, the young man who was injured by a pistol shot, at Chapel Hill a few weeks since, is rapidly recovering.

☞ The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from a friend who has recently visited the Crimea, and examined, with a critical eye, its military works. Speaking of the tremendous, sweeping fire which the French had to meet, in trenching toward the Malakoff for two miles over a level narrow ridge, he says that "France will never know the number of Frenchmen sacrificed in those two miles."—The Malakoff itself, he says, is not a steep tower, being only twenty feet to its top above the level of approach by the French, but its great strength lay in its commanding position, and he thinks if the Russians had exercised extreme vigilance, they might have defied the French and everything else. The French, it appears, had trenched up to within sixty or seventy feet of the Malakoff. According to the estimates of several French officers, forty thousand brave fellows slept their last sleep and fought their last battle, in the assault upon that famous tower.

The correspondent adds that the Russians appear to be surrounded by very heavy fortifications on the north side, extending from hill to hill up the Tehernaya, as far as he could see with a glass. These fortifications, he says, are far stronger than those on the south side.

☞ On Christmas day at Dansboro, Ga., hailstones fell—some of which were as large as a goose's egg.

☞ An accident occurred on the 9th inst., on the Hudson River Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by which three persons were killed and five injured.

A GOOD LAW.—According to an ordinance passed by the City Council of Augusta, all bar rooms are required to be closed on City, County, and State Election days.

BE CAREFUL, LADIES.—A gentleman by the name of Lucas, in Demopolis, Alabama, has recently obtained a verdict of $1200 against Miss Lucinda Meiggs, for breach of promise of marriage.

☞ Fourteen negroes were sold at Warrenton, N. C., a few days since, for $14,235.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

We alluded two weeks since to the visit of Gen. S. F. Carey to this place. Our notice of him and his efforts here was necessarily brief, because our paper was pre-occupied with other matter and our engagements prevented us from attending and hearing his lectures.

We have for many years regarded drunkenness as the greatest calamity that could ever afflict any man or nation, and of late years we have become convinced that the steady progress of this monster was fast becoming a national reproach and an individual and national curse to the people of this country. In our humble sphere we have labored assiduously by precept and example to arrest its ravages wherever it has invaded the circle of our limited influence. We have been the steady friend of the various organizations which have arisen in our time to suppress this vice. We have witnessed with unbounded gratification the happy results of some of these movements and organizations in putting down the once universal practice of dram drinking among friends, and reforming many men whose appetites had led them to the very brink of ruin. All this we say we have witnessed with pleasure, and have contributed in some small degree to bring about by our individual effort.

The remedies for the vice of intemperance and for the untold and untellable woes, miseries, and crimes, which it directly or indirectly produces, have so far been effectual in accomplishing great good. It is nevertheless true, that with all the combined exertions and organized efforts for the suppression of this vice, the snake has as yet only been scotched, and still lives to consume the money, the health, and the life of the present and the rising generation.

That this evil is a great evil, one that pervades every class of society, affects man injuriously in every relation he sustains to his Creator or his fellow, and threatens present or prospective danger and ruin to the health, life, and property of the citizen, will we doubt not be admitted by every one who will examine the subject calmly and without either interest or prejudice to warp his views. If this danger and these evils exist, and exist to the extent we believe they do, it seems strange that the redress of them should not constitute the legitimate business of legislation, but should be turned over to individual effort and individual organization.

So general is the recognition of the truth of what we have said as to the nature and extent of this evil, in this section of the State, that we believe our people would readily embrace any legislative means to rid themselves of it, provided they could be convinced they did not infringe their constitutional rights.—We do not mean by this that there is any large number of our people who are willing to make this a party test, paramount to all others. Such is not the case, and such an effort will, in our judgment, retard, if not entirely destroy, the force of any movement for prohibitory legislation. But such a proposition as we understand Mr. Erwin makes in the speeches he is now delivering in favor of prohibition, will find few if any opponents, even among those who would vote against the law. He insists, as we understand, that the question of liquor traffic or no liquor traffic, should not be made a party test.—That the subject should be thoroughly discussed from this time until the meeting of the next Legislature, in order that the public mind may be enlightened as to the true aims of the temperance men in the State, and the arguments upon which they ground their action. That when the Legislature meets, it be petitioned, not to pass a prohibitory law, but to submit the simple question of liquor traffic or no liquor traffic, to the people of the State, upon some day when no other election occurs. If a majority of the people express a wish at the polls to abolish the traffic, candidates will not be wanting afterwards who will be willing to go to Raleigh and put that expressed wish upon the statute book. What our vote might be upon a prohibitory law would depend entirely upon its details. The principle we believe is right; if it is applied in a constitutional way we have no further objection to it. But we can see *no* objection whatever to submitting this question to the people. They are to be affected by it, and they ought to be permitted to determine it. Whatever might be our opinions on the abstract question of prohibition, it could in no degree influence us in the judgment we have formed that the submission of the question to the people in the manner proposed by Mr. Erwin, is the surest and best way of separating the question from political strife, and of settling it soon and satisfactorily upon its naked merits, by the tribunal of last resort—the people themselves.

☞ It is computed that $100,000 will not cover the expense to the parties concerned in the late Kansas difficulties.

☞ At the recent Exhibition in Paris, a locomotive weighing sixty tons was produced, with ten feet driving wheels, the construction of a French house, and said to be capable of attaining a speed of a hundred and fifty miles an hour.

☞ The American Hotel, in Columbia, S. C., was sold a few days since to Mr. Wm. Bollinger for $20,000.

We have still room for a few more subscribers.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have heretofore expressed our hearty approval of the President's Message. The present excited and distracted state of the country required just such a bold, unequivocal, and eloquent avowal of the true theory of our government. The President has nobly sustained himself as the Constitutional friend of the States individually and collectively. His defence of the grossly villified institution of slavery, must endear him to the heart of every true Southern man.

But we did not intend to occupy space with our opinions—for we flatter ourself they are pretty well known to our readers,—our object is to show how the Message has been received by the press generally—of all parties and all sections.

The Wilmington Commercial, a Whig and Know Nothing journal of high standing says:

His remarks on the "Constitutional Theory of the Government" and the "Constitutional Relation of Slavery" meets the crisis and the hour. Not to bestow on them our hearty approval and unqualified admiration, would be to repudiate and disown the cause of the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH for which we have for so many long years contended. On this subject, which with us is paramount to all others of a secular nature, he has dared to tell *"the truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth."*

The "precious jewel" of which we spoke on Tuesday is found! The issue is now made up in the President's Message, and we of the Slave States are placed on an eminence from which we may confidently proclaim to the Free States—We will have *all* the Constitution or *none* of it.

Will the Southern people come up to the rescue of the Constitution in a body—one and all—and seize upon the proffered ultimatum, as the last hope of preserving the unity of this glorious Republic—or will we, like Jerusalem, doomed to destruction, render our security and safety hopeless by internal quarrels and commotions?

We shall have more to say on this subject at the proper time, as events transpire to render comment and the expression of opinion necessary. Indeed, there is much to be said!

The Fayetteville Observer, a leading and very influential Know Nothing paper, that rarely has a good word for the Administration, speaks of the Message in the following complimentary manner:

"It is one of the most remarkable statements that we ever read of the slavery question, of the rights and duties of the States on that subject, of the madness of fanaticism at the North, and of the inevitable result of disunion to which it tends. It is a glorious vindication of the South and its rights, as gratifying to us as it was unexpected. The promulgation of such just, conservative, patriotic sentiments, and carrying with them the power and influence of his high office, is worthy of all praise, overrides all party considerations, and extorts praise from those who have had little reason to confide in him."

The Raleigh Star, the central organ of Know Nothingism in this State, says—

"The long concluding section consisting of a historical retrospect of the slavery question, must be read in extenso by all who desire to know the opinion of President Pierce on this momentous question. So unflinching an exposition demands and will repay an attentive perusal."

The Greensboro' Patriot, an able and zealous Know Nothing paper, says—

While we have no disposition to bias the opinions of any, we must be permitted to say, that taken as a whole, we have no criticisms to make, either on the style or doctrine of the Message. The subjects embraced under the two leading heads of "Constitutional Theory of Government," and the "Constitutional Relations of Slavery," are treated in a clear, able, bold, manly style, and the State-rights, non-interference doctrine, so eloquently and earnestly here put forth, meets our unequivocal approbation. We believe it is doctrine of the Constitution, the practice of which alone can preserve this Union.

It being usual for the President to wait till the organization of both Houses, before sending his Message, its reception created some excitement. We publish a sketch of the debate in each House on the occasion of its presentation. The House of Representatives, it will be seen, refused to formally receive it; took offence at its being sent, &c.; but we think the President did right in sending his Message to them, even though they had failed of their duty, in effecting an organization.

Here, reader, you have the opinions of four of the leading opposition papers in North Carolina.

The South Carolinian, a high toned State Rights Journal, says:

We have already expressed our high appreciation of this very able document. We cannot too highly recommend it to every Southern man, and indeed to every one. It is a true States Rights paper, based on the doctrines that we of South Carolina have long earnestly contended for and supported. The spirit of Jefferson would not murmur at Mr. Pierce's "Constitutional theory of the Government," nor Calhoun or Harper take exception to his "Constitutional Relations of Slavery."

At such a time as this, Mr. Pierce's noble paper comes forward with peculiar force, and with a beauty and dignity becoming the true patriot. Since the precepts of Washington issued from that great man, no more patriotic counsel has ever been given to the people; and especially to their representatives is this counsel needed—it is just at the proper time.

The Charleston Mercury, a chivalrous and gallant defender of the South and her interests, says:

This document, although it has not yet been recognized by the House of Representatives, and has, therefore, not been made the subject of Congressional action, has been disseminated throughout the country, and has already formed the basis of public opinion in regard to both our internal and external affairs. The impression it has made has been, as far as we have been able to judge, not only favorable, but remarkable. We do not think that any public document within the last ten years has more impressed the general mind with its force, its originality, and its suitableness, than the message of President Pierce to this present Congress.

The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot & Mountaineer, an eminently conservative and cautious paper, says—

Franklin Pierce has shown himself worthy of the high position in which he has been placed by the American people. He is as true as steel to the Constitution, the Federal Union, the rights of the States, the interests of the American people, their honor as a nation, and the great principles of justice and Republican liberty. His Message ought to put to shame all factions and sectional feelings in the United States.

The Richmond Enquirer says—

For lucid order, compact, concise and comprehensive style, and for firmness and tenacity of purpose expressed with a modesty emanating from conscious rectitude, this message is excelled by few State papers that have illustrated our annals.

Says the New York Day Book—

We lay it before our readers with the full conviction that no one will rise from its perusal with other feelings than of pleasure and gratification. It is clear, succinct, and eminently truthful, whilst its whole tone and bearing is that of the pure patriot and noble statesman.

Says the Charleston Courier, an able and very conservative paper—

Of the Message itself we need say but little. Its language and spirit commend it to intelligent, manly, upright and honorable citizenship in all sections, and especially to the friends of the South and Southern Institutions. Had all the Southern Presidents who have issued manifestoes from the Executive Mansion, been guided practically and consistently by the spirit and purposes avowed by President Pierce, the madness of fanaticism would never have reached the height at which we behold it. We will find a perfect, and as we yet believe, a peaceful cure for all the evils that now infest Northern society, and through it, threaten the Federative Union of this great family of States, whenever the spirit predominating in this message shall have been restored practically to all functions of government.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of December 26.

Peace negotiations were in *statu quo*.—Prince Esterhazy had reached St. Petersburg with the ultimatum of the Western powers, but no reply had yet been given. Austria had informed Prussia of the contents of the ultimatum, and agreed to urge its acceptance by Russia. It was rumored that Denmark was about to join the Western powers. Count Buol had communicated the terms of the ultimatum to Prince Gortschakoff.

The Allies demand a strip of land along the Danube, in order to secure the free navigation of that river.

The Paris Chamber of Brokers had decided that the Russian loan should not be quoted on the bourse.

Six merchant vessels had been wrecked off Sulina, and 400 lives lost. It was reported that a French frigate had been wrecked off the coast of Spain and all on board had perished.

There was nothing from the seat of war except the details of the battle of Kars.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Banks, Fuller and Richardson today defined their views in a manner satisfactory to their respective adherents. A ballot was then had, when Banks lacked nine of an election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Senate adjourned till Thursday.

The House took three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.

The Democrats of the Legislature have nominated Ex-Gov. Bigler for United States Senator.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.

Bashford, Anti-Nebraska, has taken the oath of office as Governor, the Supreme Court having decided in his favor. Barstow, Democrat, had previously been declared elected by the Legislature.

WASHINGTON RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

It is stated here that England will give up her claim to a protectorate over the Musquito coast rather than go to war with the United States.

MARINE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The schooner Pacific, of Washington, North Carolina, was wrecked on Long Beach last Saturday. All hands perished except the mate.

DESPATCHES FOR MR. BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The despatches recently sent to Mr. Buchanan are of unusual length, the administration having supplied him with every available document, together with instructions, on the prosecution of the Central American question.

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Marcoleta has very important news, the particulars of which will be forwarded to-morrow, from Nicaragua. The substance of it is that there is a general uprising of the citizens against Walker. The principal men joined the opposition. Among them is a son of Rivas, and Rivas himself is virtually a mere prisoner of war in Walker's hands. The speedy overthrow of Walker is looked upon as the probable or certain result of the new movement.

The Public Documents.

We give below an abstract of some of the public documents accompanying the President's Message; and we quote at some length from the Report of Mr. Secretary Dobbin:

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the cardinal points of the documents accompanying the President's message, in relation to our affairs with Great Britain:

Mr. Marcy, in June of 1853, declares, in a despatch to Mr. Buchanan, that this Government can never yield to the British pretension that the Clayton-Bulwar Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of his conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that if Great Britain persists in holding Ruatan, in defiance of all right, we shall know her purpose in holding it simply as a naval and a military station is to affect injurously our interests. A predetermination to interfere with our affairs, thus manifested, will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious. Mr. Buchanan's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough.

On the 6th of August last Mr. Marcy again urges the immediate settlement of this question, before Mr. Buchanan should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain, distinctly, whether she intends to insist on holding Ruatan, and to insist on her abandoning her pretensions there.

Mr. Buchanan addressed a note accordingly, and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon replied, declining to re-open the general discussion, and stating that the British Government adheres to its previous positions.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy (Hon. James C. Dobbin,) recommends the construction of additional steam sloops of war; expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system, and the legislation of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine corps, and the increase of seamen to ten thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated.

The remarks of the Secretary on the action of the Board will be looked for with so much anxiety by a large class of readers, that we publish them in full.

"The report of the Naval Board of fifteen officers of the higher grades, assembled under the 'act to promote the efficiency of the Navy,' having been approved by you, I have in pursuance of your direction carried the same into execution, according to the provisions of the law. After a careful examination, 201 officers were, in their judgment, found incapable of performing, promptly and efficiently, all their duty both ashore and afloat; and of those 71 were reserved on leave of absence pay 81 on furlough pay, and 49 recommended to be stricken from the rolls.

"The vacancies have been filled according to be Act by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. Although there are now on this reserved list one hundred and forty seven officers, the expense of the Navy, as appears from calculations accurately made, are not increased, for the reason that they are not only on reduced pay, but the officers promoted to their vacancies do not receive the full pay of the grade to which they are thus promoted. They obtain the higher rank and secure more responsible and important commands, but are not to enjoy full pay until the vacancies they fill are made complete either by resignation, death or removal. And the law judiciously administered by no means involves an increase of the aggregate number of officers, for it is the crowding of the service with the lower grade of Passed Midshipmen, to linger there until the prime of life, without rank, and comparatively without useful service, which has really done sad mischief.

Perhaps no event, either legislative or executive, touching the history of the Navy, has attracted more earnest attention or created a more profound sensation, than the action of the late Naval Board. With a view to a just and wise consideration of this grave and delicate subject, the unexcited mind will not merely pass in calm and scrutinizing review proceedings of the Board and the Executive but naturally recurs to the history of the law itself, and with especial care to the condition of the Navy, which occasioned its passage with such remarkable unanimity.

"The peculiar nature of the law did not escape the scrutiny of those who passed it.—The allegation that it partook somewhat of the odious character of a starchamber proceeding, was even then presented with ardent and warming eloquence. The feature providing for dropping entirely from the service, which was not in the original bill, was inserted in the House by an overwhelming majority, and after elaborate and thorough debate in the Senate, was passed almost unanimously. There was still on the statute book and in daily enforcement, the law of courts martial, surrounding their proceedings with the solemnity of a sworn court, a sworn Judge Advocate, and sworn witnesses, subject to penalties for non-appearance; and yet such was the condition of the Navy as urged by secretaries and conceded by statesmen, officers and citizens; such the loud cry for prompt reform echoed and re-echoed through the country, that Congress in its wisdom failing to pass the general and more comprehensive bills originally reported by the committees, instituted this summary tribunal with signal majorities.

"The officers selected to compose this Board were in terms highly laudatory pronounced fit men for the delicate task. Indeed, when their names were announced there was a warm and general expression of favor and gratification rarely exhibited. Before prescribing regulations as authorized, the opinion of the Attorney-General was asked on the true interpretation of the following provision of the act: 'Provided that no officers upon said Board shall examine into or report upon the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.' His opinion was that the entire body will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper means authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen. After that the lieutenants will have to retire, and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander, when the commanders must retire and the captains will act as to officers of that rank. All the examinations having thus been made, and the proper judgments reached in the manner contemplated

by the law, the sum total of the opinions will be certified to the Secretary in such form of authentication as he in his regulations shall see fit to prescribe.

A few regulations prescribed were chiefly based on this opinion, with the purpose of protecting the officers whose efficiency was thus to be examined into from the slightest danger of being prejudiced by the influence or the presence of judges below them in grade. Lieutenants were not allowed even to be present at the proceedings and deliberations in regard to commanders, and therefore could not aid to effect their own promotion; and in accordance with the same regulation, a commander could not have the opportunity, by his presence, to exert influence to secure his promotion to a Captaincy; and thus it was designed, that if by the execution of the law, officers of the board should happen to be promoted, their proceedings should not be tainted with the blighting suspicion that they labored for their own advancement and not the public good.

The Department, therefore, by filling the board with men of high reputation, and acceptable to the country and the Navy, by surrounding them with safeguards and restrictions, to secure impartiality and justice, and to remove the opportunity and the temptation for indulgence in action for personal gain, by spreading before them the entire files and records of the Department, hoped that a successful effort had been made to insure the faithful and satisfactory execution of a law passed with every indication of earnest solicitude to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

The order notifying the officers of their appointment issued on the 5th of June; they commenced their joint labors on the 20th of June, and reported the result on the 26th of July.

And now, sir while the operation of this law is by some hailed with enthusiasm as a salutary and indispensable corrective of admitted ill, which depressed the service, by others it is received with undisguised discontent and dissatisfaction. This can hardly be regarded as unnatural. The provisions of the law are generous—indeed, strikingly liberal; but they are at the same time exacting and sternly just. It provides for the careful support of some, and the prompt removal of others; and however faithfully, honestly, and carefully executed, it is a measure of reform, and no measure of that character is ever executed without more or less inconveniences, disappointments and discontent.

Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to seek truth and justice as nearly as possible, Congress thought it safest to entrust the reform not merely to the President and the Secretary, whose acquaintance with the officers, both personally and officially, must necessarily be very limited, but chiefly to the officers of the three higher grades, whose knowledge of their brother officers naturally enables them to perform the duty more thoroughly, and with less liability to err. The task was delicate, and involved struggles between duty and feeling. They were men not infallible. It would be strange, indeed, if their work were perfect and entirely free from error.—Those errors, if they exist, will soon and surely be discovered by the developments of time, by continued inquiry, and by calm, dispassionate observation.

The officers of the Navy as a class, are proud, brave, sensitive, patriotic and self-sacrificing; and if the sword of any one of those gallant men has been incautiously taken from him, all right-minded men will say, let his country restore it to him, with all the honors and reparation due to injured merit; and while I can by no means recommend the adoption of any measure of repeal or any course of proceeding in conflict with the general action of the Board, I have no doubt that there should be, and will be, found a remedy for any mistake or error of judgment, if the service has thus been deprived of a meritorious and capable officer, either by resignation or dropping. Facts which have come to my knowledge assure me that it would be but reasonable to provide a year's pay for the officers who have been suddenly dropped from a service, on which they had heretofore so exclusively depended, without any consideration for future self-reliance.

But, sir, I cannot conclude this branch of my report without doing justice to the officers of the Board. From the spirit and temper with which they entered upon a painful and unsought duty, and from the earnestness and diligence with which they searched the records of the department, I deem it but an act of simple justice to express my conviction that they were actuated by elevated considerations, and that their aim was truth, impartiality, and the good of the service; and although from the liability of man to err, there may be discovered here and there a mistake of judgment, I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this work re-invigorated the Navy, imparted to it a robust and active health, inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers hitherto drooping with hopeless despondency, with fresh energy and contentment with the service; warned the thoughtless and the indolent to quit the haunts of idleness and seek the path of duty leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defence. I have no hesitation, and I take much pleasure in saying that I have already witnessed its happy effects in the new impulse and readiness for duty seen and felt at the department.

"And, sir, though the number reported incompetent seems large and may well attract attention, is that a circumstance of itself sufficient to justify reflection upon a Board who were bound under the law to make a 'careful examination,' and report the names of all whom they may adjudge incompetent, of every grade, to do their whole duty promptly, and efficiently ashore or afloat? If but a small number of officers had become inefficient, would the Secretary of the Navy for the last fifteen years have again and again urged, with almost pertinacious zeal, that some stringent measure of reform was indispensable to save the navy from impending ruin? Would committees, session after session, have reported and pressed such measures? Would grave members have arisen as they did in Congress and have seriously moved to abolish the navy and begin again, if but a small defect existed? Would the Senate, every session for some years, have almost with unanimity passed the measure for relieving the service of the inefficient, and for imparting vigor and health by promoting able and brave officers before age had crippled their energies and impaired their usefulness? Would the press in almost every town and village have fulminated its thunders for reform, and have teemed with articles of laudation and approval when the measure prevailed, if but a small number of the incapable blocked up the path of promotion? Or had it become manifest to all, to statesman and citizen, that something radical, thorough and searching, must be administered to secure the navy from the dangers which imperiled it, and emancipate it, if possible, from the weight which seemed so surely to be burdening and pressing it down?

The regulations prescribed—which have heretofore been published—the correspondence with and the report of the Board accompany this report."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War (Hon. Jeff. Davis) urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military store keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea coast defences, and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New Orleans. He presents, also, a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of a national defence, but avoids recommending its construction by Governmental aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. He shows the actual strength of the army to be fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two men. Enlistments during the last twelve months, ten thousand five hundred and forty-six; enlistments refused, twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-two; number of casualties, five thousand five hundred. Disposition of the troops remains pretty much as stated in last annual report.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Postmaster General (Judge Campbell) suggests that the franking privilege be restricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rate upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory pre-payment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars and all other transient matters. He again urges the six months' notice to the Collins steamers in discontinuance of the extra pay voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length.

In Queen Anne county, Md., lately, Judge Hopper sentenced a negro woman, named Phœby, (found guilty, in seven cases, of enticing and assisting slaves to run away) to forty seven years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary—the shortest term for which she could be sentenced.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.

The steamship Prometheus has arrived from San Juan. She connected with the Cortez from San Francisco on the 20th of December.

The Northern Light was to sail from San Juan for New York on the 4th, with $600,000, in treasure.

Nicaraguan affairs were progressing favorably.

The News from Oregon was interesting.

Several battles between the whites and Indians had taken place. Large numbers fell on both sides. At a battle near Walla, on the Walla river, Capt Bennett and Lieut. Barrows, also three privates were killed, and 14 wounded. Another occurred at Puget's Sound, in which Lieut. Slaughter and several others were killed.

Gen. Wool was arranging the preliminaries for an early campaign.

Another Fillibuster expedition, five hundred strong, had landed at Lower California.

QUEER WEDDING.—The Oswego (N. Y.) Chronicle contains the announcement of the marriage of two Doctors *bona fide* M. D.'s viz: "Albert E. Miller, M. D., of Rome, N. Y., and Mary E. Walker, M. D., of Oswego town. Thus paired the two established themselves in Rome, and commenced business under the firm of Drs. Miller & Miller Walker, the wife still retaining an identity of her own in the business affairs by making use of her maiden name.

Tobacco growing in California is likely to become one of the most successful operations among the rich productions of that State.—The yield per acre of a quality equal to the best Havana, is twelve to fifteen hundred pounds. The seed used is from Cuba, of the kind known as fine river leaf, used exclusively for cigars. The soil suitable to the production of tobacco is very abundant, and according to the California Farmer, tobacco will soon become a staple production.

During a great storm on the Pacific Ocean, a vessel was once wrecked, and a Quaker, tossing to and fro on a plank, exclaimed, over the crest of a wave, to another who was drifting by on a barrel, "Friend, dost thou call this Pacific?"

A YOUNG HUSBAND SURPRISED.—A gentleman living in an interior town in Tennessee, recently having occasion to be absent from home a short time, was astonished by the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing that his wife, to whom he had only been married some five or six months, had "had a child the night before." He was in great tribulation, but telegraphing home for further particulars, soon ascertained that matters were not quite so serious as represented. A blundering telegraphic operator had made a 'child' out of a 'chill.'

The passenger train on the Southwestern Railroad, Ga., on the night of Tuesday, Jan. 1, ran over a steer, at Tobesaufkee creek, and was thrown off the track. The engineer, William Cole, was killed outright—the locomotive falling upon and mangling him horribly. A fireman, James Hancock, was badly scalded and thrown into the creek; but he was got out, and died of his injuries on Thursday. None of the passengers were injured. The track was torn up for the distance of a hundred yards, and the locomotive and cars considerably damaged.

☞ The Missouri Legislature has adjourned after passing not less than 770 acts.—Amongst them was one to loan to the Pacific Railroad Company the sum of $250,000 for four months, to meet the immediate wants of the Company.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Mr. Atkin:—Please allow us room in your paper to say to the public, that we have been dissatisfied for some time with our position as members of the Know Nothing party, feeling that we have been imposed upon and made tools of by designing politicians. Not having had the opportunity of being dismissed according to the rules of the order, since the August election, we take this method of renouncing all allegiance to the party, and intend to vote henceforward as free and independent citizens.

W. P. GREEN,
THOMAS H. HENDRIX,
THOMAS A. CURREY.

Homony, Buncombe, Dec. 24, 1855.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Mr. Editor:—It has been boastingly proclaimed that the Anti-Know Nothings were not strong enough in the Bent Creek District to elect a Constable. I would inform such boasters, that on Saturday the 22d December we elected Maj. J. Shipman without opposition—Sam being afraid to do more than brag, as usual.

J. H. GREEN.

January 7, 1856.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Mr. Atkin:—Please say through the columns of your paper that I have quit the Know Nothings, and intend in future to vote for the man of my choice, regardless of all parties.

G. W. SUMMEY.

Bent Creek, Buncombe, Dec. 22, 1855.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Cotton is dull—sales of 600 bales. Flour higher—Ohio $8 56. Mixed corn 93 1-2 cents.

☞ I will address the people of Buncombe Madison and Yancey Counties, on the Tuesday of their County Courts, in favor of a law to suppress Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

MARCUS ERWIN.

Asheville, December 31st, 1855.

BEAN'S STATION FOR SALE!

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable Chancery Court at Rutledge, I will, on the 1st and 2d days of February next, sell at Bean's Station, to the highest bidder, on credits of one and two years, with interest from date, all the Real Estate of Thomas Whiteside, deceased, in Grainger county.

The well known and very desirable property known as Bean's Station is situated in a central part of East Tennessee, at a convenient distance from the grounds selected for the Bean's Station Depot on the

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Rail Road.

and at the crossing of the great Stock Road from Kentucky to South Carolina, and the main thoroughfare through East Tennessee to Virginia. Its mutural advantages for the building up of a flourishing inland town, are superior to those of any village in this part of the State. The Bean's Station tract proper consists of

280 ACRES,

and will be first offered as a whole, to purchasers who may desire to own the entire estate or to speculate in town lots. It will then be offered in lots of convenient size and if the aggregate of the sale does not exceed the bid at which the whole was struck off the bidder for the whole gets the property. There is also in the immediate vicinity more than

1000 Acres Woodland,

which will be sold at the same time, and upon the same terms, in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars address

T. W. TURLEY,
Rutledge, Tenn.

January 10, 1856.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 22d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, Jan. 17, 1856.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr. of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in frontand top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

[L. S.]

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT of CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and talmas.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

FOR SALE.

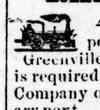
THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company." is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, *Sec.*

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THE RAILROAD is coming and actually is in progress, and will pass directly through the town of Columbus, Polk county, North Carolina, from Spartanburg to Tennessee, and the Commissioners appointed by Court to sell the remainder of lots, offer for sale on Wednesday, 2d of January, 1856, 29 LOTS, some fronting the public square.

Terms of sale:—One two and three years, note and security.

The Treasurer of public buildings is also prepared to make contracts for the erection of a fine Court House and Jail. The plan and specifications can be seen by calling on WM. S. MILLS, Treasurer.

WM. S. MILLS,
J. STARK SIMMS,
JOHN WALKER,
A. E. MILLER,
J. L. WARD,
Commissioners.

☞ The contract for public buildings will be made on the same day.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can in an advertisement only call attention to a few things as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not.

April 7.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BA'RD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months*	
Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

CITY HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of these celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALOSN,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 17, 1856.

☞ The reader's attention is directed to the advertisement of T. W. Turley, Esq., offering the Bean Station property for sale.—We know the place well, and a better opportunity was never offered for the investment of capital.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The President's Message crowded local matters from our last issue, and prevented us from paying proper respect to the transactions of our Worshipful County Court, the January Term of which was held last week. Much business growing out of rows, "rumpusses," and, as an old fighting chicken who figured in these parts some ten years ago used to say, "priminaries," generally, against the peace and dignity of the State, and to the personal damage of sundry independent voters, was disposed of;—whether satisfactorily in every case to those more immediately interested, this deponent doth not undertake to say. Doubtless justice was *averaged* out as nearly as it could be under the circumstances. If any one is inclined to think he received the article in too heavy a dose, let him be consoled with the reflection that some one else may have received too little, and *vice versa*.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Select Court for the present year—James W. Patton, I. B. Sawyer, John Burgin, W. R. Baird, and John Hawkins.

Messrs. T. T. Patton, M. Patton, I. B. Sawyer, G. D. Garrison, J. L. Crumley, W. R. Baird, A. Burgin, and John Thrash, were elected Superintendents of Common Schools.

A. T. Summey, Esq. was re-elected County Trustee.

J. M. Blair and Thomas Goodlake were appointed Auctioneers.

☞ The Know Nothing party in this district propose meeting in Convention in the town of Marion, McDowell county, on the 29th instant, for the purpose of nominating delegates to misrepresent the District in the National Know Nothing Convention which will assemble in Philadelphia on the 22d of February, proximo, to nominate a Presidential candidate.

In view of the fact that the Northern wing of the party have, to all intents and purposes, spit upon and repudiated the claims of the South to equality under the Constitution; and of the further fact that the two wings of the party, North and South, as represented upon the floor of Congress, are deadly hostile, without the slightest prospect of reconciliation, would it not be in better taste, as well as manifest more self respect, for Southern K. N.'s to meet elsewhere than on Abolition ground to enact the farce of the 22d February? If the Abolitionists do not control the Convention, they will do as they did at the last one, secede in a body from it. In either event, Southern men who have gone so far to make themselves ridiculous, will wish they had staid at home.

ECLIPSES DURING 1856.—There will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year. A total eclipse of the Sun will take place on the 5th of April, and an annular eclipse on the 28th of September, both invisible here. There will be a partial eclipse of the Moon on the 20th of April, which will be visible early in the morning; and a similar eclipse on the 13th of October, visible in the evening.

☞ Col. Braxton Bragg, of the Third Artillery United States Army, has resigned his commission. Col. B. is a native of this State and a brother to Gov. Bragg.

☞ The Democracy of Brazoria county, Texas, had a meeting on the 5th ult., and after listening to two speeches in defence of Know Nothingism, resolved against that order and in favor of the Georgia platform, and in approval of the Administration of President Pierce.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The first number of this journal, established by the North Carolina Conference M. E. Church, is on our table. It is Edited with decided ability, by the Rev. R. T. Heflin, and printed in a neat and tasteful manner. Judging from the number before us, it will not fall a whit behind the very chief of the somewhat numerous Advocate family. Address the Editor at Raleigh, N. C.

☞ A whisperer separateth chief friends. *Bible.*

NORTH CAROLINA READER.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers for copies of a series of Common School Books, entitled, "The North Carolina Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,"—the two first by the Rev. F. M. Hubbard, of the North Carolina University, and the last by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools—all of them prepared and published, however, under the auspices of the latter gentleman. Professor Hubbard, in the Preface to the First Reader, states that the Reader No. 3 was made by Mr. Wiley before he was elected to his present office; but he adds, that Mr. Wiley, not wishing, while acting as the highest executive officer of the Schools, to be interested in the sale of school books, sold his work at cost, to the present publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York, on condition that they would employ some citizen of the State to prepare the two primary numbers. This task Prof. Hubbard has well performed.

These books have been prepared with special reference to the wants and interests of North Carolina, and they are emphatically North Carolina works. They are well printed and bound, and the types used are large, full and clear. They are recommended by the State Superintendent to be used in all the Common Schools, and we trust this recommendation will be cordially received.

☞ The Augusta Constitutionalist came to us some days since in a new and handsome dress. The Constitutionalist is among the ablest democratic papers in the Union, and Col. Gardner, the editor, richly deserves the popularity which he enjoys among the gallant democracy of Georgia.

☞ The cars on the Charlotte Rail Road were thrown off the track, near the Catawba river, a few mornings since, and two colored brakemen were ingered, by broken limbs and internal injuries. Mr. Little, mail agent, narrowly escaped. No passengers were injured.

☞ We return our thanks to President Pierce for a copy of his annual Message, in pamphlet form.

SUBLIME.—There are ludicrous climaxes oftentimes in the oratory of the pulpit—often in political speeches—but more frequent perhaps in sublime attempts of pettifoggers at the bar. One of these latter, in a small town in Kentucky, pleading the cause of a client who had been accused of stealing a small quantity of cotton yarn, argued against the PROBABILITY of such a transaction—the probability, rather, of there being any motive for such an act, in the following forcible and highly grammatical style:

"Gentlemen of the Jury! you have heard the argument, you have listened patiently, and I have seen that your ears was opened to conwiction. And now, Gentlemen of the Jury, I ask you *du* you suppose that in the plentiful State of Kentucky, where the land are plenty, and sile am rich, that my client broke into Mr. Bowding's store, and stole three hanks of cotton yarn? Gentlemen of the Jury, I'magine NOT! I s'pose HE DIDN'T!"

And the Jury agreed with the eloquent counsel, at least in part; for after they had made a joint stock company of their wisdom, they brought in this verdict—"Not guilty, if he'll leave the State!"

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democratic citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, held a meeting, on Friday last, and passed the following resolutions unanimously:

Whereas, a point has beeen reached in the history of the country when it becomes the bounden duty of all citizens, who revere the Constitution, and hold dear the rights guarantied by that sacred instrument, to lend the moral strength of their support and approbation to all true hearted nnd patriotic public servants, who stand forward nobly and fearlessly to stem the tide of fanaticism and encroachment, and to battle for the equal rights of all sections of the country, and all classes of its citizens. Be it therefore

Resolved, That President Franklin Pierce, by his recent able, patriotic and States Rights Message, no less than by his whole previous course in office, and out of office, has proved himself a true American statesman, devoted to broad, national, constitutional, Democratic principles and measures. He has acted in strict accordance with the principles laid down by the Democratic party in its last national conventiou at Baltimore, and fulfilled every pledge given by him in his inaugural address.

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, although a minority in numbers, are still entitled to the respect and gratitude of the country, for their resolute and unflinching adherence to principle. The glorious "seventy-four," with their gallant nominee for Speaker, Col. Richardson, form a phalanx of which the Democracy and the country may well be proud. Freed from the last remnant of Free Soilism, they constitute the only body in the House, around which national men from all sections of the country may rally for the safety of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That recent events have still farther strengthened our confidence in the Democratic party and its principles, by proving that it is the only party upon which the South can rely for the maintainance of her Constitutional rights, or the country at large for the perpetuity of a Constitutional Union.

A Washington correspondent says that it is thought at the War Department, that a certain officer of one of the U. S. exploring expeditions, has discovered the *emerald region* known to the Montezumas, but utterly lost since the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. The officer is thought to be Col. Fremont.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE SLAVES.—It was only the other day that we heard of effort being made to divide a religious tract society into northern and Southern sections, on the ground that the reverend members of the Northern half had ideas of their own on the subject of negro labor, which exercised them so severely that they could not reconcile it to their consciences to remain allied with Christian slaveholders. Perhaps the torrent of indignation and ridicule which the proposal met with has made the reverend agitators feel somewhat ashamed of themselves by this time. In case, however, they still persist in playing Pharisee to the Southern publicans, we beg to draw their attention to the report of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, given in last month. From this document they may learn that, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and financial straits, the Methodist clergy have prosecuted their work of carrying the Gospel to the negroes of South Carolina, with such success, that, besides about a thousand white members, they have now 10,423 colored members of the church, and 1,890 colored children, receiving instructions from the catechists. All of these are slaves. They are scattered over a large extent of country, on the various plantations; and the labors of the Methodist missionaries are such, that they sometimes preach five times on a Sunday, besides riding many miles on horseback from place to place.

The Northern reverends will doubtless regret to find that the Methodist Conference of South Carolina does not concern itself about the institutions or the state of the poor in New York or Massachusetts. It is doubtless owing to the backward condition of the South that the preachers of the Gospel to the slaves fail to perceive that it falls legitimately within the province of their duty to revile the city where Poole and Baker massacre each other, and to admonish the people of the North that they must mend their ways and take example from their Southern brethren under pain of exclusion from the pale of the church.

It must, too, be a source of pity to those Northern clergymen who read the report of the South Carolinians, to perceive that it does not contain one word about politics. The omission will be a severe shock to the three thousand clergymen of New England who protested against the Nebraska bill. It will be time, however, for them to denounce such conduct in the language it deserves when any one of those three thousand can show that he habitually rides ten miles and preaches five times on the Sabbath to people who do not pay him.—*New York Herald.*

SHARPE'S RIFLE.—This recently invented weapon, if it possesses one-half of the power and capacity claimed for its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible firearm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States mounted men throws a ball with deadly accuracy one quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather.

Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely: A small pocket pistol, calculated to throw a Minie one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol, with a range of five hundred; a rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of one mile; and a large gun to throw a two-ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as a man or horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon, Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery, by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range.

This rifle, in the hands of a good marksman, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all; for place a man six rods distant with a musket and bayonet, and before he can spring the bayonet into use the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times. They carry balls with the greatest precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends his rifles to become a national weapon, and should Congress, by using a little liberality, purchase the patent, the country would be possessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

POLITICS FROM THE PULPIT.—The New Haven Register is responsible for the following:

A few Sundays since, a certain highly popular and talented clergyman of the Methodist Church, read to his congregation the 2d chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, the 19th verse of which is as follows:

"Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

After reading this verse, he deliberately raised his eyes to the congregation, and remarked: "My dear hearers—*St. Paul was not a Know Nothing!*" and without word of comment, went on with his reading. The reverend gentleman, though opposed to making political remarks in the pulpit, could not let slip so favorable an opportunity of "defining" St. Paul's position.

WHAT WILL THEY SAY?—What will the Know Nothing papers of the South say of those portions of the President's Message which relate to the Kansas-Nebraska act and the question of slavery? President Pierce, for repeating in his Message the sound Constitutional opinions he has always entertained on the theory of the government and in relation to the rights of the South, will incur again the bitterest and the vilest abuse from the freesoil and abolition papers of the free States. This is to be expected—but what will be the tone of the Know Nothing papers of the South? Will they publish the whole of the Message? Or will they endeavor to find fault with it? Will they do the President the justice to say that he is sound and true on the great question, which involves the vital interests—the property, the progress, the all, so to speak—of the Southern people? We shall see.—*Raleigh Standard.*

LEAP YEAR—THE LADIES.—Leap year has come again, when, by long-established custom, ladies are privileged to "pop the question." Crusty old bachelors go about in terror, giving a wide berth to every pretty girl they meet, and blessing heaven for the invention of hoops, which prevents the fair creatures seizing them *vi et armis.*—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Appointments to Office.

The last "Register" contains a letter of Hon. R. C. Puryear, copied from the "American Organ," in relation to a conversation between him and the 1st Assistant Postmaster General about appointments to office, the office under consideration being that of Postmaster at Madison, Rockingham. Mr. Puryerr says in this letter—

"When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applicant were a Know Nothing? I replied that I did not know whether he was or not; and asked him if it were possible that his being a Know Nothing would be an objection. He replied, "Yes, I am acting under orders not to appoint any Know Nothing, and to turn out all whom I know to belong to the order." I then asked him if a native born citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both equally compteent, were to apply for the appointment, on which would he bestow it? He said he should be compelled to appoint the foreign Catholic. I then left the Department, and I do not know whether any appointment has yet been made or not."

Mr. Puryear says the 1st Assistant Postmaster General told him that "if a native born citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for an appointment," he "should be compelled to appoint the foreign Catholic." Now, we do not charge Mr. Puryear with falsehood, but we do not believe Mr. King told him any such thing. Mr. Puryear, who is one of the bitterest and most prejudiced politicians in America, is mistaken. No "*foreign Catholic*" ever has been appointed to office in this country, and no such person ever will be appointed. Mr. Puryear has evidently permitted his feelings—his hatred of the Administration—to get the better of his discretion and his judgment. His disposition to find fault with the Department is so fixed and so intense, that it has affected either his hearing or his memory.

It is a well established rule with political parties to prefer their own friends in appointing to office; and hence Whig administrations appoint Whigs, and Democratic administrations appoint Democrats. This, we say, is the general rule, and it is correct. If President Pierce would not, as a general rule, appoint Whigs, what reasonable man can expect him to appoint Know Nothings? Why, we are surprised at the assurance of Puryear. The administration is right in refusing to appoint Know Nothings to office; and we trust it will turn out all such now in office, and that speedily. The people expect this at its hands. Men bound by anti-Constitutional oaths to proscribe native born as well as adopted citizens on account of their religious opinions, and to exclude from all places of honor and trust naturalized citizens, are not the men, to say the least, to hold office under a liberal, Constitutional, Democratic administration. Why, what right, according to their own doctrines, according to their oaths, have Know Nothings to office at the hands of Democrats? Are they not sworn *to vote only for one of their own number?—or only for some one nominated by their Order?* The chalice is commended to their own lips—they are fed out of the same spoon which they had filled and made ready for their opponents; and yet *they*, who have no "thirst for office," but who profess to hold that "the office should seek the man, and not man the office," are complaining that they are proscribed by the administration! Their complaints will fall without effect on the ears of the people. If they were Whigs—if they had not placed themselves by their oaths, by their bigotry, by their skulking midnight secrecy, and by their fierce malignant, unjust, and insidious warfare upon the Democracy—outside the pale of respectable political parties, some attention might be given to their complaints, and some respect paid to their claims for office.

[*Raleigh Standard.*

THE COAL AND COPPER MINES OF TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Union and American, who is addressing a series of letters to the members of the Legislature, thus speaks of the Eastern section of this State:

The copper fields of Tennessee lie in the Eastern Division, and were but few years ago entirely unknown. Their exploration and development are yet in their incipient state. Nevertheless, there have been shipped this year from all the mines 14,291 tons. It is estimated by the able and experienced President of the Hiwassee Mining Company, Sam'l F. Tracy, of New York, that if they had a branch railroad from the mines to the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, that the different Companies could have easily shipped 29,000 tons. The Hiwassee Company alone sold their ore and copper in New York for $15,000,000, but the cost of transportation was $65,000. Much of this enormous sum was paid for wagoning and freight on the Ocoee river, and boxing, which might have been saved by the proper railroad facilities. The copper ores of Tennessee are said to be exceeding rich, averaging from 18 to 40 per cent.—the general average being 18 per cent. The English ores are said to yield an average of 8 per cent.; the Chili 20; the Cuban about 15 per cent. The world produces about $60,000,000 pounds of copper annually. Of this amount, in 1852, Great Britain and Ireland produced of ore and metal 28,820 pounds; Chili exports 18,000,000 pounds; and Cuba produces 8,000,000 pounds, which she sends to England for smelting, being destitute of fuel.

Had East Tennessee railroad facilities, she could mine and export next year 30,000 tons of copper, which, even yielding 12 per cent., would amount to $2,000,000 if sold at the present prices in New York. Mr. Tracy calculates that if East Tennessee had railroad facilities commensurate with her ability to supply, such is the extensive and inexhaustible character of her copper fields, that she could produce one-eighth as much as the whole world. But render these mineral fields accessible to the plastic touch of commerce, and foreign capital will pour in for their purchase and development. Population will increase; villages and towns will spring up in your valleys, on the tops and sides of your mountains, and the solitude that is now inanimate will be made vocal with the music of the spindle, or echo with the ring of the anvil and hammer.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, assist East Tennessee, "poor East Tennessee," as she has been called, in the development of their vast agricultural, manufacturing and mineral wealth, and in a few years to come, instead of the poor pittance of $40,000 that she now pays into the State Treasury as revenue, she will pour into the State coffers, and the laps of her citizens, wealth in golden streams of sparkling showers.—*Knoxville Register.*

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.—A pious minister, after lecturing a Sunday school class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercise by singing "Jordan;" meaning the hymn, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up, "Jordan am a hard road to travel, I believe."

GREAT FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—On Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the job-room of the printing office of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, and soon extended over the whole building, including the entire printing office of that paper, and of the Memphis Appeal. It is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of an office boy, who in lightning the gas, let fall an unextinguished match or piece of lighted paper among the loose papers lying near the standing press.

"The Appeal had insurance to the amount of $2000, and the Eagle & Enquirer to the amount of $12,000—nearly sufficient to replace those offices with the material destroyed, without taking into account the loss from the interruption of business, work on hand, &c.

WALKER.—The last two arrivals from San Juan del Norte brought letters to Washington, which render it certain that Walker's situation there is exceedingly critical notwithstanding the glowing accounts of the prosperity of his affairs, written by his followers for publication in the United States. He cannot trust a single native beyond the range of the rifles of his men. His military chest does not contain a dollar that Walker has been able to clutch in Nircaragua, and he was forced to part with it, as without succor of men and material from the United States, starvation, if not immolation stared his marauding band in the face; and it (succor) was only to be obtained here through the application of hard dollars. All Walker's hopes turned upon getting off French's New York and New Orleans fillibustering expeditions in safety. The Government having summarily stopped them, it will not be long ere Walker and his band go the way of Kinney and his. At one time, it will be recollected, it was represented in the newspapers to be almost as triumphant a position in Nicaragua as Walker and his are now said to be.—*Washington Star.*

UNPRECEDENTED RAIN IN ALABAMA.—Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1.—We have had an almost continuous rain in this country for three consecutive weeks past. The mails for the past five days from New Orleans and Mobile, are now due. In all directions the railroads are submerged, and bridges have been carried away. Such a flood has not occurred before since the days of Noah, and the damage will be almost beyond computation.

MODERN DICTIONARY.

AUTHOR—A dealer in words, who gets paid in his own coin.

BARGAIN—A ludicrous transaction in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

BELLE—A beautiful but useless insect without wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine.

CRITIC—A large dog that goes unchained and barks at every thing he does not comprehend.

DISTANT RELATIONS—People who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich, and to insult you if you are poor.

EDITOR—A poor fellow, who every day is emptying his brain, in order that he may fill his stomach.

FEAR—The shadow of hope.

FRIEND—A person who won't assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

GRAVE—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

HEART—A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon, however, destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becoms fatal to its possessor.

HONOR—Shooting a friend whom you love, through the head, in order to gain the love of a few others whom you despise.

HOUSEWIFERY—An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among girls and wives—now entirely out of use, or practised only by the lower orders.

LAWYER—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and—keeps it himself.

MODESTY—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.

MY DEAR—An expression said to be used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

QUESTIONS IN THE RULE OF THREE.—1st. If twelve inches make a foot, how much will be required to make the toe and heel?

2nd. If three feet make a yard, how many will make a garden?

3rd. If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a catfish?

4th. If forty rods make a furlong, how many furlongs will supply a pedagogue with rods one year?

5th. If sixty three gallons make a hogshead, how many will make a whole hog?

6th. If $10 makes an eagle, what will make a buzzard?

7th.—If three scruples make a dram, how many scruples will make a man drunk?

ALMOST A KNOW NOTHING.—A man, near Crockett, Texas, was recently digging a well, when it caved in upon him. After he was extricated from it, his first exclamation was "I came nigh being a Know Nothing then!" "How so?" asked his rescuer. "Why, the papers say they go into a hole and pull it in after them," was the reply.

VERY DRY DOCTRINE.—On board the Cunard steamers, divine service is read every Sunday morning. A passenger, one Sunday, asked one of the crew, "Are you obliged to attend public worship?" "Not exactly *obliged*, sir," replied Jack," "but we would lose our grog if we did'nt."

Avarice generally miscalculates, and as generally deceives.

Calendar for 1856.

MON.,	Sunday ..	Monday ..	Tuesday ..	Wednesday ..	Thursday ..	Friday ..	Saturday ..
JAN'RY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB'RY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
MARCH							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPTEM'		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCT'BER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOV'BER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DEC'BER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31.			

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1855:

A—Allen M T, Alexander Richard, Allison Harris.

B—Blackstock Robert, Burgin John, Byres & Rowan, Baylis Moore, Barrett W A, Brown M G, Barring Charles, Barnett A J, Birdseye Ezekiel, Baker John, Burnett & Alexander.

C—Coats G G, Cantwell & Eperson, Calloway B C, Campbell Jesse, Chitton Wm, 2 Crawford J, Cook John, Clark Wm.

D—Davidson A T, Dimmick W, Dillingham Miss M A, Davis Grizza C.

E—Easterly Thos J, Emerson T.

F—Finley R S, Farrar C D, Fox A, Francis Wm, Fain Wm, Foster Loudon.

G—Gibson Dr D J, Gilmer Mrs A C, Garrison Alexander, Gudger Miss Elizabeth, Gudger Mc Jas, Garner Mrs Wm, Garland Mrs H.

H—Hughey Julia A L, Henderson Robt T, Hyatt S J, Hyatt Anna, Harren Miss Harriet, Harper John.

J—Jones Andrew, Jordan Mrs A T, Jones Saml C, 2.

K—Kise Jas O, Kellogg A A, Kingsmore A M.

L—Land A J W, Lorance B A, 2, Lisle John, Loundes Wm.

M—McDowell Geo B, 2, Mills J Y, Myers J H, Morgan Wm S, Murray Wm, Moore Green M, McHenry J E, Moore W H, Murray Miss E E.

O—Olney M J, 2.

P—Proffit S T, 2, Pagenstedur Julius, Parker W F, Patty R W, Porter Wm M, Porter Alex, Parrow Wm, Patton R M, Patton A G, Patton Wm.

R—Ryan Thos C, Roberson Noah, Rollins Thos.

S—Sumner John, 2, Small Robt, Stevens Mrs J M, Sitton John G, Stovall John H, Smith Robt, Sweeny S D, Scarboro W A, Stuart Alex, Sorrels W F, Sales Theopoles, Sheriff Buncombe.

T—Tucker J S, Tweed Miss Jane, Thomas Henry E, Taylor J J 2, Thomas Mrs Mary B 2.

W—Womack Wm T, Woliver William, Whitaker W S, Wilson Miss Henrietta, Weathers M W, Williams A A, Wilkins Mrs Jane E, Walker Mitchell, Watson J W B, Wilson J, Wilson Robt, Waldrop M R, Wright J D.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

BOUNTY LAND.

We take this method of informing those who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and whose claims we have undertaken to prosecute, that by a late decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, their claims will be allowed; and furthermore, that it is not necessary to make out their declarations a second time, the original declaration now on file at Washington, is all sufficient, and the claims will be taken up and allowed in regular order. Do not be imposed upon by those who would persuade you that a new declaration is necessary.

J. M. ISREAL.
I. B. SAWYER.

Jan. 10, 1856.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.